JEDIC Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication
| e-ISSN: 2792-4017 | www.openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 3 Issue:11

STYLISTIC VARIATION OF CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS IN UZBEK

Islom Urol ugli Minnikulov
Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD),
Head of Department of English Language Applied Subjects, First English Faculty, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages,
Uchtepa District, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Email: mr.islom19@gmail.com

Abstract: This research is devoted to the analysis of stylistic features of conditional conjunctions in Uzbek. Particularly, we deal with the stylistic analysis of conditional conjunctions used in the literary works of famous Uzbek writers. It is clear that the stylistic aspect of conditional conjunctions contributes to the stylistics of the Uzbek literary texts. To be more precise, based on the principles of stylistic analysis of the literary texts, we analyze stylistic peculiarities of conditional conjunctions in Uzbek. The conditional sentences, particularly, conjunctions are stylistically marked units contributing to the revelation of the stylistic features of the literary text. The results of the research have shown that stylistics of conditional conjunctions in English is characterized as follows: stylistically marked conjunctions (yo'qsa (yo'qsam), bordi-yu, agarda, magar (negative meaning in the main clause), bashartri), stylistically marked with intensifiers (xudo ko'rsatmasin, agar; So'ngra, agar; ko'nglim sezib turibdir, agar; shunday qilib desangiz), stylistically neutral (agar), conjunctions requiring some elements (garchi...ham..., modomiki...ekan...). The use of such conditional conjunctions in Uzbek literary texts is stylistically marked in order to show the emotional, psychological, physical states of the characters in the literary work.

Keywords: stylistic devices, style, language variation, conditionals, conditional conjunctions, stylistic effect, stylistic coloring.

Introduction. Conditionality as a grammatical category in particular, and linguistic phenomenon in general is a complex phenomenon, therefore, it has been always in the foci of linguistic researches in world linguistics. It has been investigated from many viewpoints: structural, semantic, functional, cognitive, cultural, pragmatic and so on. However, it is necessarily important to note that the problem should be researched from other viewpoints as well. What the research gap among linguistic investigations of conditionals is that conditional conjunctions have not been studied as an object of research and its stylistic aspect has not been revealed by no studies. Therefore, we believe that it is important to deal with stylistic features of the conditional conjunctions used in the literary texts of Uzbek writers. In this study, we analyzed the conditional conjunctions from the viewpoint of expressiveness, emotionality and emotiveness principles of the literary texts. In the following examples, we can observe the use of the conditional conjunctions with its intensifiers so that the combination of them can express a strong conditionality as well as the emotionality, expressiveness and emotiveness of the text.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. This research is qualitative by its nature. The research methodology is based on qualitative research design. The research is theoretical as it develops some

theoretical research principles as generalizations, comparison, contrast, analysis, synthesis, critical review and so on. In this study, the following linguistic analysis methods are used: linguistic description, interpretation, stylistic analysis and etc. The language material used for analysis is literary texts of English. The object of research is conditional conjunctions in English literary texts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Now it is essential to deal with the stylistic aspects of conditional conjunctions in the literary texts of Uzbek.

1. Агар Бобур мирзо Самарқандни тезроқ эгалламасалар, боболаридан қолган салтанат бегона сулола илкига ўтиб кетгусидир. **Худо кўрсатмасин, агар Шайбонийхонми, Хисравшоҳми - биронтаси Самарқандни забт этса, куч- қудрати ошиб, тез кунда Андижон устига ҳам қўшин тортиб келгусидир...** (Pirimqul Qodirov, "Yulduzli Tunlar", 1978, 51).

The use of phrase such as "Худо кўрсатмасин" before the conjunction "агар" is intended to express more emotionality in the speech. It also shows a strong conditionality. So, this phrase can be used as an intensifier of conditionality and emotionality in this specific context. It should be also noted that the old version of some lexical units such as "илк (қўл ҳозирги ўзбек тилида)" is used to increase the stylistic effect of the speech.

2. Волидаи муҳтарамангиз билан иккаламиз сиздан илтимос қилгани келдик. Хонзода бегимни ҳузурингизга чорлаб, насиҳат қилинг. Давлатингизнинг манфаатлари учун эгачингиз ризолик бермоқлари керак. Султон Аҳмадбек орага одам қўйган. Бутун уруғлари билан сизнинг марҳаматингизга мунтазир. Рад жавоби уларни сиздан... совитиб қўйиши мумкин. **Сўнгра, агар Хонзода бегим ризо бўлмай, яна уч-тўрт йил уйда ўлтириб қолсалар, «куёв топилмабдир, қари қиз бўлибдир», деб ёғийларингиз маломат қилурлар (**Pirimqul Qodirov, "Yulduzli Tunlar", 1978, 60).

It is clearly seen from the passage that the use of "**сўнгра**" before the conjunction "**агар**" encourages the conditionality and emotionality so that the speaker can stylistically influence the listener. Here, stylistic effect is also achieved by the enumeration of the subordinate clauses. As enumeration as one of the stylistic device, it gives a stylistic impact on the listener.

3. **Кўнглим сезиб турибдир**, **агар шу одамга тушсам, бебахт ўтурмен**. Бобуржон, эгачингизнинг сўзига ҳам ишонинг. «Давлат манфаатлари» деб ўзингизни кўп эзманг. Сиз билан биз учун ҳам бу умр ғанимат. Ўз кўнглимизга ҳам ишонишимиз керак! Кўнгил тоза бўлса, кишини алдамайдир! (Pirimqul Qodirov, "Yulduzli Tunlar", 1978, 62).

As can be seen from the extract that the use of the sentence "**Кўнглим сезиб турибдир**" before the conjunction "if" supports a strong conditionality and to some extent a higher emotionality.

4. Garchi uning qarori bir nuqta ustida to'xtag'an bolsa ham shu holda tinib turmadi, yana yuz turlik boshqacha yo'sunlarni o'yladi, ming turlik xayollarga borib qaytdi, ammo ularning bittasini ham Otabek og'rig'ig'a yem deb topmadi va nihoyat:

Ko'ray-chi, qadamim muborak bo'larmikin, - deb qo'ydi (Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan Kunlar", 1925, 37-38).

As it is obvious from the text that the use of conditional conjunction "garchi" is stylistically marked, the use of "garchi" requires the use of intensifier "ham" in the subordinate clause and it

contributes to the emotionality of the speech, and in addition, the enumeration of the main clauses as well as the ellipsis of the subject in the main clause can contribute to the stylistic effect of the speech.

5. O‘zbek oyim erining bu savolidan hayron bo‘lib turmadi:

- Marg‘ilonlikning domlasi sihirchi hindi edi. Men bo‘lsam, bu yerdan hindi domla topa olmadim. Hoji endi kulmadi. Chunki xotinining holiga achina boshlag‘an edi.

- Bundog' aqlsiz ishlarni qo‘yayliq, xotin, - deb muloyimona so‘zlab ketdi, - bir oz aqlg‘a yon berib ish qilg‘an kishi hech bir vaqt dard qilmaydir. **Modomiki,** ikkimizning yolg‘iz ishonchimiz shu o‘g‘limiz **ekan** va uning sog‘liq, shodlig‘i bizning tirikligimizning tiragi **ekan**, bas, bizga lozimi uning xursandlig‘i nima bilan bo‘lsa, shuni axtarishdir (Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan Kunlar", 1925, 304).

The use of **“modomiki”** as a conditional conjunction is stylistically marked as it is used as means of conditionality and at the same time as a means of emotionality when it is used with **“ekan”** at the end of the clause. In this passage, the lexical element as **“bas”** is also used to show emotionality.

6. **Basharti,** Musulmonqul chin inson bo‘lsa, insondan vahshiy tug‘ilganini hech kim eshitkan chiqmas. **Modomiki,** o‘z g‘arazi yo‘lida istibdod orqali el ustiga hukmron bo‘lg‘unchilar yo‘qotilmas **ekan**lar, bizga najot yo‘qdir, shunday g‘arazchilarni ular kim bo‘lsalar ham ish boshidan quvlash va ular o‘rniga yaxshi xolis odamlami o‘tquzish najotimizning yagona yo‘lidir (Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan Kunlar", 1925, 19).

The conditional conjunctions **“basharti”** and **“modomiki”** are used at the beginning of the subordinate clause and separated by a comma. Here, it should be noted that the use of “modomiki” requires the word “ekan” at the end of the subordinate clause as an element of the predicate. The use of “modomiki” means a strong conditionality and with the element “ekan”, it shows an emotionality.

7. Dushman o‘zi nima degan so‘z? - dedi, - men senga boya ham aytdim: **kishining dunyoda do‘sti yo‘q, magar nafsiga o‘zi do‘st; kishining dunyoda dushmani yo‘q, magar nafsiga o‘zi dushman!** Masalan sen o‘zing: otangg‘a, onangg‘a do‘stim, deb ishonding, ammo ulardan nima yaxshiliq ko‘rding? (Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan Kunlar", 1925, 363).

The use of “magar” in the subordinate clause as a conditional conjunction, it includes a negative meaning in its semantic structure, the conditional sentence is used in the form of complex sentence, conditional sentences as parallel constructions (to express an expressiveness) are used to express an expressiveness.

8. Sizni va otamni juda sag ‘indim, **agarda og‘ir oyoq bo'lmasam edi, qish bo‘lishig‘a qaramasdan Marg‘ilong‘a jo‘nar edim.** Qudangiz - qayin onamning so'ziga qarag‘anda, kelasi oyg'a ko'zim yorir emish. Qudangiz meni na yerga va na ko'kka ishonadir, o ‘n besh kundan beri qo’limni sovuq suvga ham urdirmay qo‘ydi (Abdulla Qodiriy, "O'tkan Kunlar", 1925, 367).

The use of conditional conjunction “agarda” in the subordinate clause and the ellipsis of the subject and predicate in the both clauses, as well as the use of the conjunction “agarda” contribute to the stylistic effect of the speech. And, the conjunction “agarda” is mainly used to express unreal conditionals.

-Тухумни кимга берасан?

-Ўқувчиларга.

-Уй вазифаларини бажармаганларга ҳам бериладими?

-Унақалар бизда йўқ.

-**Борди-ю**, битта яримта топилиб **қолса-чи?**

-Бор, ишингни қил, - деди сариқ сочли қиз яна битта тухумни оғзига солиб,- товуқларимни хуркитиб юборяпсан (Худойберди Тўхтабоев, Сариқ девни миниб, 2010, б. 23).

Ўлсам, қайта шулардан бир йўла қутуламан. **Борди-ю** уни **ўлдирсам** яна шуҳратим чиқади, обрўйим ошади, яна мулла Ҳошим, бўлиб кетаман... (Худойберди Тўхтабоев, Сариқ девни миниб, 2010, б. 112).

From these examples, it is clear that the use of conditional means "bordi-yu" makes the conditional sentence more strong as well as the emotional state of the speaker. It is specific for Uzbek that not only conditional conjunctions play a role in the formation of conditionality but also the suffix "sa" which is added to the stem of the verb.

In addition, in Uzbek, the conditional conjunction can not be used at all, but its meaning is inferred from the context. It is clear from the example above.

Гапимни эшитмади шекилли, "Қофия борми?" деб сўрадим яна.

-Нима? – Юзимга қарамасдан сўради аёл.

- Қофия, шеърга ишлатиладиган қофия,- тушунтирдим.- жон опа, бўлса юз грамм топиб беринг. Жуда зарур бўлиб қолди.

-Унақа нарса йўқ бизда.

-Бўлмаса беш-ўнта вазн топиб беринг (Худойберди Тўхтабоев, Сариқ девни миниб, 2010, б. 43).

-Отам ичмайди, оғзингга қараб гапир, - ўкрайди Сайфи.

-Ичмагани шуми? Эл-эламон йиғилган маъракада орқасидан ёв қувгандай шалдироқ аравасини учириб ўтди. Хайрият, бостирмага бориб урилмади. **Йўқса** Хайри холага уйингдаги сигирингни олиб келиб берардинг (Қўчқор Норқобил, Осмон остидаги сир, 2010, б. 2).

-Хўш, энди манави урғочи танкнинг кетига пулуг боғламасдан, бир ўша ёққа- Афғонга олиб бориб келмасангиз бўлмайди. **Йўқсам**, уволига қоласиз (Қўчқор Норқобил, Осмон остидаги сир, 2010, б. 4).

The conditional means such as "yo'qsa", "yo'qsam" can be used instead of a whole conditional clause and it can add to the stylistic aspect of the sentence as it is specific for literary style.

Шундай қилиб десангиз бир ҳафта ўтар-ўтмас ҳақиқий итнинг ўзи бўлдим-қўйдим (Худойберди Тўхтабоев, Сариқ девни миниб, 2010, б. 72).

It is clear from this sentence that the use of the intensifier "shunday qilib" makes the conditionality stronger and stylistically marked as it is specific for literary style.

We can say that conditional conjunctions in Uzbek can be classified according to their stylistic features into four groups: a) stylistically neutral; b) stylistically marked; c) stylistically marked with intensifiers; d) conjunctions requiring some elements (see: Table 1).

Table 1: Stylistic features of conditional conjunctions in Uzbek

Types of conditional conjunctions	Conditional conjunctions	Examples

JEDIC
Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication
| e-ISSN: 2792-4017 | www.openaccessjournals.eu | Volume: 3 Issue:11

Stylistically neutral	Agar	**Агар** Бобур мирзо Самарқандни тезроқ эгалламасалар, боболаридан қолган салтанат бегона сулола илкига ўтиб кетгусидир.
Stylistically marked	Basharti	**Basharti**, Musulmonqul chin inson bo‘lsa, insondan vahshiy tug‘ilganini hech kim eshitkan chiqmas.
	Magar (negative meaning in the main clause)	Kishining dunyoda do‘sti yo‘q, **magar** nafsiga o‘zi do‘st; kishining dunyoda dushmani yo‘q, **magar** nafsiga o‘zi dushman!
	Agarda	**Agarda** og‘ir oyoq bo'lmasam edi, qish bo‘lishig‘a qaramasdan Marg‘ilong‘a jo‘nar edim.
	Bordi-yu	-Уй вазифаларини бажармаганларга ҳам бериладими? -Унақалар бизда йўқ. -**Борди-ю**, битта яримта топилиб **қолса-чи?** -Бор, ишингни қил, - деди сариқ сочли қиз яна битта тухумни оғзига солиб,- товуқларимни хуркитиб юборяпсан.
	Yo’qsa (yo’qsam)	Хайрият, бостирмага бориб урилмади. **Йўқса** Хайри холага уйингдаги сигирингни олиб келиб берардинг. Афғонга олиб бориб келмасангиз бўлмайди. **Йўқсам**, уволига қоласиз.
Stylistically marked with intensifiers	Xudo ko’rsatmasin, agar	**Худо кўрсатмасин, агар** Шайбонийхонми, Хисравшоҳми - биронтаси Самарқандни забт этса, куч-кудрати ошиб, тез кунда Андижон устига ҳам қўшин тортиб келгусидир...
	So’ngra, agar	**Сўнгра, агар** Хонзода бегим ризо бўлмай, яна уч-тўрт йил уйда ўлтириб қолсалар, «куёв топилмабдир, қари қиз бўлибдир», деб ёғийларингиз маломат қилурлар.
	Ko’nglim sezib turibdir, agar	**Кўнглим сезиб турибдир**, **агар** шу одамга тушсам, бебахт ўтурмен.
	Shunday qilib desangiz	**Шундай қилиб десангиз** бир ҳафта ўтар-ўтмас ҳақиқий итнинг ўзи бўлдим-қўйдим.
Conjunctions requiring some elements	Garchi...ham...	**Garchi** uning qarori bir nuqta ustida to‘xtag‘an bolsa **ham** shu holda tinib turmadi, yana yuz turlik boshqacha yo‘sunlarni o‘yladi, ming turlik xayollarga borib qaytdi.

	Modomiki... ekan...	**Modomiki,** ikkimizning yolg'iz ishonchimiz shu o'g'limiz **ekan** va uning sog'liq, shodlig'i bizning tirikligimizning tiragi **ekan,** bas, bizga lozimi uning xursandlig'i nima bilan bo'lsa, shuni axtarishdir.

It is clear from the table that the conditional conjunctions in Uzbek literary texts can be classified into four groups according to their stylistic features: a) stylistically neutral: **"agar"**; b) stylistically marked: **"agarda", "basharti", "magar", "bordi-yu", "yo'qsa, yo'qsam"**; c) Stylistically marked with intensifiers: **"Xudo ko'rsatmasin, agar", "So'ngra, agar", "Ko'nglim sezib turibdir, agar"** and d) Conjunctions requiring some elements in the predicate of the subordinate clause: **"Garchi...ham...", "Modomiki...ekan...".**

CONCLUSION.

It can be summarized that the practice of conditional conjunctions in the literary texts of Uzbek can be stylistically marked so that they can produce some stylistic effect to the speech production. They can show the emotional, psychological, physical states of the characters in the literary work.

The conditional conjunctions in Uzbek literary texts are used together with other language means as intensifiers of conditionality and emotionality in the speech. In this case, such combinations of the conjunction **"agar"** and any other language means are created by the author and it is realized in a speech situation. They are not standard according to the laws of language. They are created for a stylistic effect on the listener.

The conditional conjunctions as **"agarda", "basharti", "magar", "bordi-yu", "yo'qsa, yo'qsam"** are stylistically marked while the conditional conjunction **"agar"** is neutral, it can be stylistically marked only when it is combined by other language means as intensifiers. Conditional conjunctions such as **"xudo ko'rsatmasin, agar", "so'ngra, agar", "ko'nglim sezib turibdir, agar"** are stylistically marked with intensifiers. Conditional conjunctions requiring some elements in the predicate of the subordinate clause such as **"garchi...ham...", "modomiki...ekan..."** are specific for Uzbek.

The inversion cases of such intensifiers of conditionality can be also observed in the materials analyzed.

Based on these assumptions we can classify conditional conjunctions into four groups according to their stylistic potential: a) pure stylistically marked conditional conjunctions; b) stylistically marked conditional conjunctions with intensifiers; c) stylistically neutral conditional conjunctions; d) conditional conjunctions requiring some elements in the predicate of the subordinate clause.

References

1. Abdulla Qodiriy. O'tkan Kunlar.-Toshkent, 1925, 220 b.
2. Pirimqul Qodirov. Yulduzli Tunlar.- Toshkent:1978.-319 b.
3. Qo'chqor Norqobil. Osmon ostidagi sir. Ziyouz.com. 2010.
4. Xudoyberdi To'xtaboyev. Sariq devni minib. Roman: Toshkent.-Yangi asr avlodi, 2010.-236 b